



## OFFENDER POPULATION COMPARED TO CAPACITY FORECAST

### Forecast Assumptions

The AJOMP Group in conjunction with DAJD developed a short- and long-range population and capacity forecast based on the current continuum of sanctions and eligibility requirements. Specifically, the forecast is based on the following prior events, data, and assumptions:

- Present continuum of detention continues and current structure of the jail population does not change – a “Status Quo” forecast.
- In 2000, King County Adult and Juvenile Detention commissioned a study for the purpose of preparing a “policy informed” adult jail population forecast for 2001 to 2010. The study generated a forecast by gender for each of six categories – presentence felons, sentenced felons, presentence misdemeanants, sentenced misdemeanants, state holds, and other holds. The conclusion from this analysis was that the factors that led to the higher population increases in the 1990’s appeared to be phasing out in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and that ADP growth rate would be less than seen in the preceding period of 1992 to 1999. In addition, the study also found that presentence felons and sentenced felons would continue to grow at a faster pace than misdemeanants and the state and other holds.<sup>3</sup> The “policy informed” model does not explicitly give a “growth rate”. Rather, it projects the population in each status group on a month-by-month basis for the years 2001 to 2010. If a straight-line growth was calculated from this study, the total change is equivalent to a 0.9% annual growth rate.
- In another look at forecasting population, King County calculated an Incarceration Rate of 3.6% growth in inmate population based on a straight-line regression analysis for the years 1992 to 1999 taking into account a forecast of general King County population.
- Based on the analysis of the two events above, and the 1997 to 2001 average per year growth in secure detention population was 3%, the forecast for 2002 to 2010 assumes a 3% annual growth rate.
- Within the forecast, the assumption is built in that the felony population will continue to grow at a faster rate than the other populations as depicted in the chart below (as concluded in the “policy informed” study from 2000 and as experienced in the population growth from 1990 to 2000).

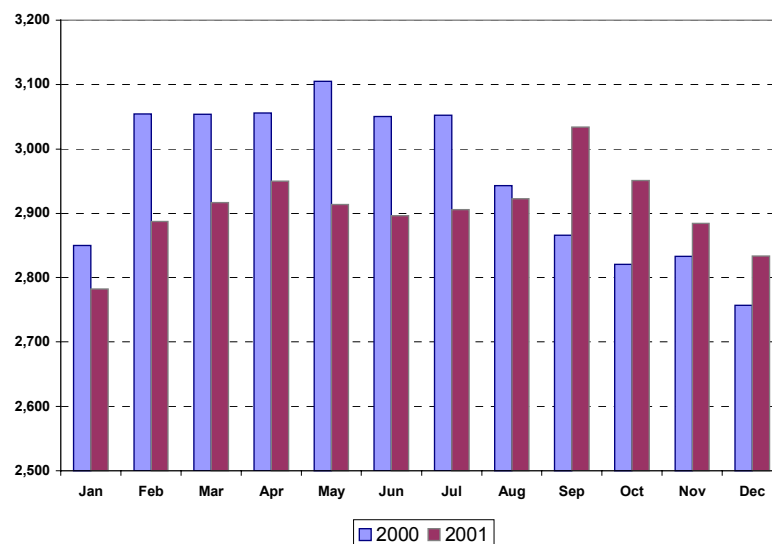
Forecast Population breakdown by Status Group						
Year	Felons		Misdemeanants		All Other	Total
	Pre Sentence	Sentenced	Pre Sentence	Sentenced		
2002	1,267	324	403	613	418	3,025
2010	1,689	444	480	716	504	3,833
# Change	422	120	77	103	86	808
% Change	33.3%	37.0%	19.1%	16.8%	20.5%	26.7%
% Avg. Annual Change	3.7%	4.1%	2.1%	1.9%	2.3%	<b>3.0%</b>

Source: King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention

<sup>3</sup> King County Jail Population – 2000 – Executive Summary

- The forecast below also assumes all possible inmates who can be diverted to NRF, WER, or EHD are being diverted based on current eligibility criteria.
- The effect of seasonality in the jail population, referred to as the “peaking factor”, is assumed at 5% of the secure detention population. The peaking factor assumes that over the course of the year, the population will fluctuate based on number of admissions, and length of stay of the defendants and offenders. The forecast is based on the average annual ADP inflated for growth factors, which in effect, flattens out the low and high population during the year. The peaking factor takes the average ADP forecast and inflates it by 5% of the secure detention needs to show the average high point population in the year. In the chart below, 2000 and 2001 monthly ADP are shown illustrating the seasonality of the jail population. In 2001, population fluctuated between 2,750 and 3,100 for an average ADP of 2,906.

**King County Department of Adult & Juvenile  
Average Daily Population -Total All Facilities  
By Month 2000 and 2001**



## Forecast 2002 to 2010

Based on the assumptions noted above applied to 2002 as the base year, the forecast by housing location is noted below.

Correctional Facilities Forecast for King County Adult Jail System – Status Quo Forecast Compared to Capacity 2001 2002 to 2010							
Year	Secure Detention Beds (KCCF/ RJC)	North Rehab Facility	Electronic Home Detention	Work Release	Total	Annual Total Plus 5% Peaking	Total Capacity 2001 less Annual Total Plus 5% Peaking
2002	2,577	256	23	169	3,025	3,165	225
2003	2,660	259	24	172	3,115	3,260	95
2004	2,749	261	24	176	3,209	3,358	32
2005	2,836	266	24	179	3,305	3,459	<b>(69)</b>
2006	2,921	274	25	184	3,404	3,563	(173)
2007	3,010	282	26	190	3,507	3,671	(281)
2008	3,100	290	27	195	3,612	3,781	(391)
2009	3,192	299	27	201	3,720	3,895	(505)
2010	3,290	307	28	208	3,833	4,012	<b>(622)</b>
2010 w/5% Peaking	3,454	322	28	208		4012	
2001 Capacity	2,973	192	35	190		3,390	
2010 w/5% Peaking less 2001 capacity	<b>(481)</b>	<b>(130)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(18)</b>		<b>(622)</b>	
Population Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3% overall growth of adult offender population</li> <li>• Felony population is assumed to grow at a faster pace than misdemeanor and other population</li> <li>• Population at each facility based on current usage and current eligibility requirements</li> <li>• Population assumes a 5% peaking factor to project the seasonality of the residential (secure and NRF) jail population</li> </ul>							
Capacity Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity assumed at 2001 levels.</li> <li>• Secure detention assumed includes total beds of 3,085 less a vacancy factor of 112 beds</li> </ul>							

## Conclusions on capacity from forecast

### Long term

*If the recent practices that have affected jail use do not change and the status quo continues, the County's adult detention facilities will be out of needed beds by a forecasted amount of 69 in 2005 growing to 622 beds by 2010.*



## **Short term**

At the King County Corrections Facility in Seattle, King County needs to repair and replace a failing electronic security system. The Integrated Security Project (ISP) Team is in the process of determining the needs assessment, the operational impact on the jail during construction, and the cost and benefits to upgrade the electronic equipment. Depending on the conclusions and recommendation from the ISP team, short-term capacity could be impacted and early population management techniques may need to be implemented. An action proposal is expected in fall 2002.